

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1839.

VOL. 1.—NO. 20.

TERMS.

\$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion.

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our Spring supply, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Leathers and Tuscany Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Faints, &c.

Also, Groceries, &c.

60 bags Rio and Laguna Coffee.
10 lbs. New Orleans and Porto Rico Sugars
125 casks Nails
200 pair Bright Traces
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine
100 dozen Weeding Hooks
25 do Patent and Dutch Scythes
5 lbs. Crockery
30 boxes Window Glass
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,
Which we offer at Wholesale, at as small advance for cash, or on time to punctual customers.
NOTT & STARR,
Fayetteville, April 6, 1839. 6-1f

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a handsome and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, HATS, SHOES and BONNETS, which we offer low for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

H. & E. J. LILLY,
N. B. We expect to remove (about the middle of August) to the store formerly occupied by Mr. H. P. Peck, adjoining the store of Messrs. Nott & Starr.
H. & E. J. LILLY,
July 6, 1839. 19-4r.

THE North Carolinian

PUBLISHED IN FAYETTEVILLE, BY H. L. HOLMES. Has nearly doubled its subscription list (amounting now to EIGHT HUNDRED) within the first three months. It will continue to support the Administration of the General Government, so long as Mr. Van Buren adheres to the Democratic Republican course, which he has so far, consistently pursued as President.

TERMS.—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance; Three Dollars at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the year.

12 Hds. Prime Porto Rico Sugar,
5 Hds. N. O. do.
50 Cus. s. f. Thomastown Lime,
50 Hds. N. O. do.
50 Bards N. O. do.
20 Boxes Bar Soap,
100 Sacks Blown Salt,
2 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Can Lics,
1 Boxes Smoked Herrings,
For Sale by GEO. McNEILL,
June 15. 16f.

12 Hds. Prime Porto Rico Sugar,
5 Hds. N. O. do.
50 Cus. s. f. Thomastown Lime,
50 Hds. N. O. do.
50 Bards N. O. do.
20 Boxes Bar Soap,
100 Sacks Blown Salt,
2 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Can Lics,
1 Boxes Smoked Herrings,
For Sale by GEO. McNEILL,
June 15. 16f.

Rockingham Female Institute.

THE undersigned take this method of expressing the pleasure they derived, in witnessing the performances of the scholars of this Institution, at the public examination, on the 13th ult. Although they were subjected to a thorough and most rigid examination upon the various branches of their respective studies, which was well calculated to test the system pursued in this Institute; yet the promptness and precision with which they answered and explained all questions propounded, clearly evinced that that system, but too common of late, of imparting a superficial and parrot-like knowledge of the different branches of study, and hurrying the pupils along, to use a familiar phrase, without leading them into the "whys and the wherefores," has no place in Mrs. Green's school.

The specimens of wax and ornamental works submitted to the committee, were exquisitely fine, and the perforances in music, upon the Guitar and Piano Forte, plainly indicate that the true principles of music and the art of imparting instruction, are well understood by the worthy teacher of this school. Upon the whole, the committee say that they now witness an examination with some such pleasure, and which reflected more credit upon the head of the Institution.

C. ROBINSON,
J. W. COFFINGTON,
C. C. COFFINGTON,
JAMES P. LEAK,
WALTER P. LEAK,
JOHN W. LEAK,
W. M. B. COLE,
Mr. Robins n one of the committee, was absent at the examination.
July 6 89. 1-2t

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by John M. D. D. bin, D. d., better known as the "North-ton Ferry plantation." Embracing in all about 2260 acres—much of it in a high state of cultivation, and well fenced, the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable dwelling Houses and other convenient out buildings, fine water, streams on which are now standing a mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at private sale before the ensuing Fall it will then be further notice be disposed of at public sale. Persons residing in the low country and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable plantation would do well to examine it. For further particulars apply to,
JAMES C. DOBBIN, Esq.
July 6, 1839. 19-4f.

FIFTY DOLLAR REWARD.

RAN OFF, on Saturday the 22nd of June, from Columbia, South Carolina, my negro man FRANK. He is a bright mulatto, with thick bushy hair, a few grey hairs interspersed, grey eyes, blood shot, with a down cast look when spoken to. He is about five feet eight or ten inches high, and about 35 or 40 years of age. The reward will be paid for his delivery to me, at Columbia, South Carolina; or in any jail so that I can get him again.
JOHN SINGLETON.
July 6, 1839. 19-4t.

J. & J. ELLIS.
HAVE Just received a large assortment of Anker Bolted Cloths. Which will be sold cheap.
April 19, 1839.

POLITICAL.

THE MONARCHIAL PRINCIPLE APPLIED TO THE BANKING SYSTEM BY THE FEDERAL PARTY.

"Every banking institution now acts for itself, and only with a view to promote its own interest and safety."

Such is the language of the New York Express, one of the leading journals, whose great object is to impress upon the people the necessity of a Bank of the United States. The inference it draws from this state of things is, that these banks must have a master to control the individual selfishness by which they are actuated. That master is a great institution linked in with the powers of the General Government, and wielding a capital so potent in its concentrated energies, as to curb the individual and grasping propensities of the nine hundred paper mills which are now grinding the country into bran; undermining every vestige of security in commercial operations; rendering the occupations of men the sport of their policy and interests; and distracting the people of the United States from one end to the other, by combinations for monopoly, or conflicts among themselves. Some are struggling for inordinate gains, others for existence; and as in all other wars, the people are the sacrifice.

And what is the Federal panacea for all these crying evils? A great National Bank—a master, who will concentrate or control all these conflicting interests, and put a bridle into the mouths of these hungry squabblers. What is this but the great principle of absolute despotism brought to bear upon us in a new disguise? Is there any one so destitute of the power of tracing effects to their causes, as not to see that such an institution would be a despotism of the most mercenary, mean, and despicable character—a moneyed despotism, concentrated in one institution, governed by one man, and superceding that of the oligarchy of banks which the Express accuses of acting solely with "a view to promote its own interest and safety?" According to this writer, it has come to another "battle of the spurs," and *saucis qui patet* is the universal cry of the banks.

Is it, then, come to this? Has the Federal system at length brought us to that state of pecuniary disorganization, that dissolution of the elements of society, which can only be effectually remedied by the people coming together and choosing a tyrant to reign over them? Is this the condition to which we have been brought by the policy of the party which claims to have monopolised not only the wealth, but the wisdom and virtue of the nation? Nothing, it seems, will now save us but a master, whose merits are to be estimated by the weight of his purse; and thus, in effect, the people are to be put up to sale, and knocked down to the highest bidder. After a lapse of little more than half a century, we are called upon to sell ourselves to one Caesar, in order to escape the petty, vexatious, and harassing oppressions of a multitude of tyrants. Has it come to the question whether it is better to be crushed by one millstone, or pounded to death in mortars?

This is no idle declamation, but a direct, inevitable deduction from the Federal doctrine of necessity—the necessity of a National Bank. It seems there is now no power in the General or State Governments to restrain or punish the excesses, or reform the abuses, of the dynasty, not of "the thirty," but the nine hundred tyrants, who now rule our destinies by the magic of their paper wands. Their influence has become so all-pervading and powerful, according to the advocates of a National Bank, that the General and State Governments want either the power or the will to control them. We must, therefore, call to our aid a power more potent than either; that is to say, a power greater than the people have ever before entrusted to their legitimate rulers. Is it not so? Is not this the inevitable inference?

We will admit, if you please, for the sake merely of argument, that this despot would be strong enough to reduce the eight or nine hundred little tyrants to obedience, and restrain their selfishness within tolerable bounds. But this is not going quite far enough for our purpose. Who is to restrain the selfishness of the great despot itself? It will be, after all, but a moneyed despotism, having precisely the same interested selfishness for its basis, and governed by the same passions. Its counsellors will be but men after all—money-making, money-loving men—irresponsible to the people and above the laws. For, who is to govern them? The power of the General and State Governments, if we take the great argument in favor of a National Bank, is insufficient to manage the very institutions

which the great Bank is intended expressly to restrain; and how can these Governments, separate, or even united, expect to curb that stronger influence, when the weaker ones placed them at defiance?

The great National Bank will be the master of the people and their Government, or it will be too weak to achieve the miracle for which it is expressly to be created. It may, and doubtless will, be restrained by chartered limits, in order to render the pill more palatable. It will be forbidden this, and forbidden that; it will be subjected to the examination of members of Congress who owe it money, and made liable to a forfeiture for an abuse or excess of its privileges by the very legislative power which it holds tributary, not by the sword, but the purse. It is useless to talk about restraining an institution expressly created to do what, according to the writer in the Express and the Bank orators in Congress, is out of the power of any or all the existing authorities to do at this moment.

In self-defence, and for the purpose of executing the ordinary functions of Government, the General Administration must crouch, or conciliate this Bank despot, or it must become its ally and helmsman, or its master. The latter is impossible; for it cannot, says the Express and its associates, control the lesser power. How, then, can it control the greater? Thus the people and their Government will be surrendered into the hands of a great concentrated power, and the future policy of the country be consecrated exclusively to the gains of the Bank and the mysteries of brokers. The national honor will be estimated by the price of stocks, and the national prosperity by that of those who gamble in them. The people of the United States will have no influence over such an institution, for they have no money to invest in its stock, and no voice in the choice of directors; their Government will be little else than the slave of a board of directors.

Is not this sheer despotism, in the disguise of a Bank charter? Is it not a full recognition of the monarchial principle in its broadest latitude, to all intents and purposes? In the first place we are to have a tyrant to restrain, not the excesses of a people incapable of self-restraint, but of a few thousand manufacturers of paper money. "We, the people," must, it seems, put the bit into our own mouth and the ring in our nose—for what, and wherefore? Simply because eight or nine hundred lesser banks, in which ninety-nine hundredths of us have not a single direct personal interest, and over which we are not permitted to exercise any control, cannot be kept in order. For this we are called upon to place a master over the Government of our choice, and chain it forever to the behests of a great moneyed power? For this, we must, as a matter of stern necessity, sacrifice our birth-right, and submit to the worst of tyrannies—a sordid, despicable PAPER money dynasty. If we analyze the Federal policy, we shall see that whatever form it may assume, or whatever disguise it may wear, the better to approach and undermine the citadel of liberty, "to this complexion it will come at last." It ends in consolidation, and is now at work preparing the way for a consolidation of the money power, of all others the most mean, interested, and insatiable. The despotism of genius at least brightens the fetters of slavery; the despotism of the sword calls into activity many of the highest qualities of our nature; but the despotism of money is the grave of all that ennobles a nation.

We scold and scorn this slavish doctrine, that the stupendous evils of a phrenzied credit system can only be restrained by the creation of a bank despot. They are already in the process of cure; they are curing themselves, as we say when those great causes, predestined and set in motion by the will of Providence alone, are beginning to operate. We mean the common sense of mankind, guided by an experience which never leads them astray. Already a conviction is settling deep into the minds of the people of the U. States, of all classes except one—the speculative fry—that great, if not irremediable, evils have flowed, and are still flowing, with an increasing current, from the abuse of a system, which carries within itself an irrepressible tendency to abuse and excess. Men of all ranks and degrees, except this one, begin to sicken at the baseless, bottomless fabric of ideal prosperity, which has for years been cheating them into dreams of boundless wealth. They are wearied and worn out by those harassing vicissitudes, those multiplied and innumerable uncertainties, which have been added to the natural and inevitable mutability of all created things, and long for the repose, not of a bank despotism, but of freedom from bank abuses. The conviction is strengthening every day, every hour, every moment, that the abuse of the "credit system," as it is called, is the most deadly enemy to the morals, industry, economy, and prosperity of nations and individuals, that ever was devised by cunning beggars to cheat the honest, prudent, and industrious, out of the earnings of their labor. A little while, and this conviction, operating on the good sense, the integrity and the interests of the people—who are the sovereign here, as yet, and until they surrender that sovereignty to a National Bank—a little while, and they will themselves, aided by an Administration faithful to their purposes, remedy the evils of an excessive and abused system of banking, by enforcing on erring or degenerate legislators, a great and radical reform. They want no despot bank to chain them down under pretence of keeping others quiet. They will never consent to become a second time sacrifices to atone for offences of which they have themselves been the victims already. That

glorious common sense—that sure and divine instinct of justice, which Providence hath implanted in all human beings, as an unerring guide—that innate consciousness of right and wrong, which, like the star of the mariner, always occupies the same place in the heavens—will guide them to the haven of rest as surely as the needle points to the pole. They will never put the bit in their own mouths to prevent others from running away.

The cure will be brought about calmly, peaceably, cautiously, and without violence or precipitation. The people of the U. States are not destructives. Their patience has been well tried of late. There is not a citizen among them who has not his stake in the community, in his personal property or personal rights; and which of them all does not know that obedience to the laws is the safeguard of that property and those rights? They wish to reform, not to destroy. By the same means they have lost a portion of their equal rights, will they recover them. What they have been deprived of by partial, they will regain by general legislation; and the same power which committed the fault, will be invoked to make atonement. The fears, real or pretended, for the safety of property, are totally destitute of foundation as respects the action of the people. Nine-tenths of them have property themselves, and will unite in its defence, should it ever be assailed. They are doing so at this moment. They are arousing themselves, and shaking their manes at the encroachments of the great paper system, the most fatal and deadly enemy to the labor and real property of the country that ever appeared. It has rendered the value of both, the sport of monopolies, expansions, and contractions; it has destroyed the basis of all rational calculation as to the wages of labor or the price of the products of the land; it has created artificial scarcity where the bounties of Heaven were showered in the great plenty; it has destroyed all confidence between man and man; and, by a strange apparent contradiction, produced indiscriminate credit—since, as its votaries never expect to pay, they trust every body, upon the principle of gaining impunity, by doing as they would be done by.

It is not property, but the gigantic spectre, the empty bubble of property, its antagonist credit, produced indiscriminate credit—since, as its votaries never expect to pay, they trust every body, upon the principle of gaining impunity, by doing as they would be done by.

FROM THE EDENTON GAZETTE.

MR. CLAY'S GREAT REGULATOR.

The Federalists are clamoring loudly for a National Bank. They say that the wheels of Government cannot be propelled without it; that the country must be ruined without it as a regulator, and then cite us to the old Bank of the U. States. That was indeed a "regulator" in good earnest.

In the year 1830, the U. States Bank regulated fifty members of Congress by loaning them \$292,161.

In 1831 it regulated fifty nine members by loaning them \$322,195.

In 1833 it regulated fifty two members by a loan of \$374,766.

In 1834 it regulated fifty two members by a loan of \$288,556.

It regulated Noah and Webb by a loan of \$52,970.

It regulated Gales and Seaton of the National Intelligencer by a loan of \$62,170.

It regulated Henry Clay, a Kentucky lawyer, Senator of the United States, and a Federal expectant of the Presidency, with a fee of \$1,900.

It regulated the godlike Webster with a fee of \$38,000.

It regulated John Sargent with \$40,000.

It REGULATED numerous others by smaller sums; showing most conclusively that it was just such an institution as the Feds declare it to have been—A GREAT REGULATOR.—Sandyhill Gazette.

REMARKS.—Before Mr. Webb was regulated he declared that the Bank "was buying up voters like cattle in the market."

Before Mr. Clay was regulated he declared in a speech in 1811, that the power to create a bank was a vgrat power; that the power to charter companies was not in the Constitution, and was of a nature not transferable by mere implication.

Before Mr. Webster was regulated he said in a speech made in 1816.

"Whoever shall attempt to restore the fallen credit of the country, by creating of new banks, merely that they may create new paper, will find himself miserably deceived. To look to a bank as a source capable of affording a circulating medium to the country, can end only in disappointment."

"I can view this (the Bank) only as a system of rank speculation and enormous mischief. If we are to be saved, it is not to be by such means. If a safe circulating medium be wanted for the community, it will not be found in the paper of such a corporation."

Verily, the United States Bank had great regulating powers!

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Mr. Jaudon.—The London correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer holds the following language with reference to Mr. Jaudon and his agency:

"It may be important to explain the true circumstances of the closing of the London agency of the United States Bank, in reply to a much distorted and entirely unfounded statement which appeared in the city article of the London Times, of Monday last, and which will probably be seized upon with avidity for extract and comment, by the American editors who are hostile to the interests of the Bank.

In the Times it is represented that Mr. Jaudon is about to wind up his agency and leave England, in consequence of the want of success which has attended his mission in this country; whereas, I am enabled to assert, on the most unquestionable authority, that Mr. Jaudon is certainly about to make preparations for winding up his affairs and returning to the United States, in the course of some six months from the present time; but the discontinuance of the special agency in England has no connection whatsoever, with such circumstances as are so falsely set forth by the Times—for the mission of this gentleman was never intended to be permanent, but arose only out of the extraordinary state of the money market succeeding the panic of 1836; and now the business being brought into satisfactory train, it is intended that the permanent agency of the Bank of the United States is to return into the hands of the eminent house of Baring Brothers, & Co. These are the plain circumstances of the case in answer to the malignant assertions of the Times, against a gentleman whose ability and gentlemanly manners have procured for him an influence in the city of London, which shows how ably he has represented the Bank of the United States.

A GLANCE AT THE FIELD.

We hardly see why the Federalists trouble themselves so much about their Presidential candidates, since there is no sort of prospect of any one of them being elected. Their strength in the Union just now is absolutely insignificant. The last eighteen months have been months of woe to them. Ever since the elections commenced in 1838 they have been rapidly losing ground. Never did a party drop astern faster. Maine long since ousted her Federal rulers and took her appropriate station in the bright line of Democratic States. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, utterly to rout the untold forces of Rittenau and the Bank, and giving noble evidence of her Republican character. New York exhibited, at the close of her campaign, a cheering gain for the popular cause of six or seven thousand—as a sort of earnest of her returning allegiance. In New Jersey the triumph of the people was glorious. Five Democratic Congress men were elected, to the dismay and consternation of the federalists, who have concerted a most foul and wicked plan to deprive them of their seats—a plan however, whose only consequences will be disgrace and ignominy to its false hearted contrivers. In Delaware we hailed a new member of the Democratic sisterhood.—For the first time in that State, we carried our Congress men and a majority of the Legislature. Maryland turned out her federal governor, to make room for a republican Chief Magistrate, whose election was contrary to all the expectations of our opponents; and Ohio came splendidly into line with a Democratic majority of five or six thousand, where the federalists, a year before had a majority equally large upon the other side.

Similar have been the results of the election the present year. New Hampshire has annihilated almost the monster of Federalism within her borders, doubling her Democratic majority of 1838. Connecticut has gone more than half way in the process of her regeneration, and knocked off 3,000 from the Federal majority by which she was misgoverned. New York city has been rescued from the hands of the opposition, and the spring elections in that State indicate most clearly the approaching return of the Empire State to her ancient position in the Republican ranks. And then Virginia—noble old Virginia—the land of Washington and Jefferson; how gloriously has she maintained her integrity to the old principles of her faith—how indignantly has she refused to ratify the bargain of the Rives and Clay coalition—how has she spurned the thought of being made over to the support of Federalism! Her votes and influence are safe for Van Buren. Every thing then, looks well for the Democracy. The Opposition are a doomed party. They have lost ground in all directions. Even old Massachusetts shows some symptoms of recreancy, and Vermont is fast freeing herself from the shackles of Federalism. In spite of panics—in spite of the mismanagement of Banks—in spite of the treachery and base desertion of pretended friends and the open and desperate attacks of reckless enemies—the popular cause has steadily advanced with an impulse which has made it triumph over every obstacle, and bids fair to place it now upon a higher and more impregnable basis than it has previously occupied. Obscured, for a time, by the suicidal efforts of its enemies, who pluzed the whole country into speculation and misfortune, in order to compass their ends, it has burst forth again with increased vigor and brightness—admirably illustrating that beautiful stanza of Bryant.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again—
The eternal years of God are hers—
While error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among her worshippers."

"He giv a the bastardo with his tongue;
Our ears are outgrilled; no a word of his
But buff is better than a fist of France.
Zounds! I was never so bethumped with words
Since I first called my brother's father dad."

Our friends, then, had never better reason for encouragement. Let them but do their whole duty—let them be only vigilant, active and efficient, and the Presidential contest in 1840 will close with one of the most splendid political victories on record. So may it be!
Maine Argus.

Extract from an Address delivered at Erie, (Pa.) By J. B. Rittenhouse, Esq.

PORTRAITS OF MESSRS. CLAY CALHOUN, AND VAN BUREN.

Admirably well suited is this loosely principled party, in the very consistent individual who stands most prominent amongst their candidates for the Presidency. I will not urge Mr. Clay's early and able opposition to a National Bank, on constitutional grounds, and rules of interpretation, which no consideration of expediency could vary. I will only point you to the fact, that he has lately written to a friend in Mississippi, declaring his readiness to abandon the bank, at any rate for a season. This we will set down as No. 1, in the list of his recantations, his disgraceful confessions of fundamental error.—If there be any of his friends near, he may check them off on his fingers, and if time allows, I will give him employment for every one of his digits.

Secondly, consider his tariff system, his bale for bale taxation—

"The millions, large as conquest's spoil,
Wrenched from your steeps and your soil."

The bare mention, methinks, of this atrocious system of brutal brigandage, should quicken the blood and whiten the lips of every Southern citizen. I dare not trust my feelings in characterizing its outrage and its fallacies. I will merely direct the attention of my audience to the important consideration, that "the evil that it wrought lives after it;" that all our late commercial distress, has, in a great measure, grown out of the surpluses which these very tariffs accumulated. Yet we are told he has consented to abandon protection. How consented to abandon it? only on the eve of civil war, and while the clinging curse of endless ages, for blasting the fairest hopes of man, was staring him in the face. Not to mention the even less reputable motive, which he himself at the time confessed, that he would thereby secure some stable protection to the manufacturers, who were in danger of losing all. But is he altogether separated from this policy, who has been loudly recommended to the friends of Democracy by Sergeant and others of the Whig committee at Philadelphia, on the very ground of his support of this and other measures which we shall enumerate? This mode of electioneering, however, must be changed in this quarter; and what he is supported in the North for advocating, according to the present cue, he must be recommended at the South for abandoning. So let it be then for the present. This therefore, is No. 2, in his list of discarded principles.

Next comes that twin-darling of his heart, the vile associate system of corruption and unequal disbursements, which was once with appalling rapidity sapping the very foundation of our constitution, and had nearly brought down the grey hairs of the sage of Monticello, in sorrow to the grave. This, too, we are told, he has agreed to surrender, Mr. Sergeant to the contrary notwithstanding.—But, if my memory does not deceive me, he has coupled to his reluctant consent to yield up this system, the startling condition, that a law of permanent distributions should be established. A grosser violation of the Constitution, and a wider departure from strict constitution and State Rights principles, it were difficult to imagine. But we will admit, to please his Southern partisans, that he has cordially and unqualifiedly parted with this hobby. This we will, therefore, classify as No. 3, of his repentances.

His course on the public lands should by no means be omitted since it has been one of most engrossing and immediate interest to Alabama. If the principles of Mr. Clay's celebrated Land Bill, and his uniform opposition to laws of graduation and pre-emption, have ever met with the approbation of our State or any citizen of our State, I am yet to learn it. But his letters are quoted showing that, in a certain contingency, he doesn't care so much if he lets that go by the board also. And this circumstance is no other than the one we have just alluded to, the establishment of permanent distributions. But let this pass also, as No. 4 in our ally.

Next, and lastly, that I may not fatigue your attention, let us briefly consider his course on the subject of Abolition. After having so long treated it as a contemptible affair, whose only consequence was derived from artful politicians; after having voted against preventing the circulation of their incendiary publications in the South, through the agency of the Federal mails; after having opposed Mr. Kives's resolution, and denounced Mr. Calhoun's as a bundle of abstractions; after these incendiaries had been defeated by means of the Democrats in the Northern elections; after even John Q. Adams had chosen to avow himself not practically in favor of their schemes; he, at last, after much and anxious consultation with his friends, concludes to declare, that Abolition is, after all, a very serious business, and one deserving the infliction of a very long and carefully written harangue. Now, in the words of the *fiat* Plantagenet.

"He speaks plain cannon, fire and smoke and bonce,
He giv a the bastardo with his tongue;
Our ears are outgrilled; no a word of his
But buff is better than a fist of France.
Zounds! I was never so bethumped with words
Since I first called my brother's father dad."